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ere and more to his mother d of God. He marked that id that he would read it to the fifth chapter of St. Matad explained to the boys in ruetions, and which seemvery weighty. He added, still likes the idolatrous his mother gets indifferent the new year! We pray

more in her, and in them all; and to bring ! them entirely into his blessed communion. Here we have a new instance that children may be a great blessing to their parents.

A Catechist from Negapatnam returned a lent book, and asked for two English Bibles and two English Testaments, for one poor Roman Christian and three Heathen, who had requested them. Both the Schoolmaster and the Catechist desired other religious books for reading. We presented them, therefore, with a set of the Homilies of the Church of England, which we hope will be acceptable and profitable to them.

Jan. 2 .- According to custom, we received congratulations for the new year from various persons. Among them were the scholars of the Malabar and English, and the Portuguese schools. Among the former were also those boys who hitherto attended my weekly instructions. Some of them delivered, in the name of the rest, a written congratulation, which they had learned by heart. Its simplicity was pleasing, and the whole was affecting to us. What they had written and repeated, I could feel, came from the heart, knowing that some mark the value of the instructions which they receive. In giving them my thanks, I added a few exhortations, and distributed among them several sorts of religious pieces received from the Society; all which they accepted with satisfaction. Many heathen boys were among them, who gladly came near to receive their piece. We may hope, that, by the grace of the Lord, the seed dispersed on that occasion will fail here and there on good ground. They presented us with several sorts of fruits and flowers, according to custom, and as tokens of their regard.

Jan. 10.—Having taken leave of our friends in Tranquebar, we set out in the evening in palankeens, recommending ourselves to the protection and guidance of our Lord. Going on, we silently wished farewell to the Mission and its Missionaries in the name of the Lord: we recommended them to his continuing grace and mercies. May the pure light of the

Gospel shine forth from them! Our stay in Tranquebar has been profitable to us in various ways. The native language was, of course, the greatest of our daily engagements; and we hope, that, by the blessing of Almighty God, the profit has hitherto answered our endeavors; although sometimes we are constrained to lament the little progress which we make therein. We had especially to observe one great difficulty which Missionaries desiring to be useful have to encounter: we mean the study of the language; not so much with regard to the difficulties attending it as a language, but with re spect to the state of the present unprofitableness into which it puts the student, before he has acquired it in a tolerable degree. He cannot communicate to others out of the treasury of the Word of God; nor can he spand sufficient time for the cultivation of his own mind. If he will make tolerable progress, he must lay aside almost all other things. This is trying; and, in one view, not without loss. attend us all throughout the But the Lord gave us always new encouragements. When the smoking flax seemed to be extinguished entirely, benor waver, but be steadfast

hold, it was kindled again! From this circumstance, especially, we saw the great necessity of a missionary being young, and of a capacity to learn; otherwise, that part of life in which he should be laboring already must be spent in tedious preparations. Hence another important subject was established in our minds—the erection of seminaries in the midst of the heathen, where able and pious native Christian boys may be educated for the ministry of the Gospel. May God direct our paths, and enable us to do his will! That the Society will lend its aid in this benalf, we have sure proof, from its former exertions.

Whilst solitarily travelling, we had ample time to consider our way before us, and the station on which we are now about to enter. I could not but anticipate its perilous difficulties. I felt my weakness and insufficiency. This made me cry out of the depth of my soul within me; and I trust the Lord will hear.

[To be Continued.]

British and Foreign School Society.

[The following intelligence of the exertions which are making in various parts of the world to facilitate to the lower orders in society the acquisition of useful knowledge, we trust will be received with pleasure at the present time, when the attention of the benevolent in our own country is arousing to this important subject. We recommend to our readers that part especially which relates to narrt. The wisdom which characterizes the measures of that Government in relation to this subject, and the spirit of liberality, and the elevation of mind exhibited in the King's proclamation, furnish a reproof as forcible as dignified, to the calumniaturs of that abused race of men, and will doubtless be read with no ordinary interest.

Report of the British and Foreign School Society: delivered at the Sixth Annual Meeting.

On the establishment of an Auxiliary Society in Southwark it is remarked :-One single district, in which the education of the poor shall be properly orga-nized and superintended, will exhibit the

blessings resulting from this so long neglected branch of philanthrophy in so striking a manner, as to ensure the admiration and imitation of others: and the plan laid down by the Southwark Auxiliary Society, viz. To allow the poor themselves to co-operate, and to facilitate to them their exertions in providing instruction for their children according to their ability, cannot but become highly conducive to the regard with which it is so desirable to inspire the lower ranks in society for a religious education.

The Committee refer with satisfaction to the state of the Invested Subscription, raised for the relief of the Society's debt, and for the erection of suitable buildingsto the establishment for training Mastersand to the testimonies given to the Institution by distinguished and illustrious personages; particularly by the Archdukes John and Louis of Austria, the Duke of Orleans, the Russian Ambassador, and

On reviewing the progress of the Society, it is observed :-

It is not to be wondered at if the harvest ripens slowly; nor must we be disheartened if a storm should here & there appear to destroy a part of the produce, reared with diligence and watched with care. The stem may bow, or even break-the root will remain sound; and even acquire additional strength to shoot forth fresh and vigorous branches, when the cloud shall be dispersed, and the sun shall have resumed its beneficial influence.

After stating, generally, that the information received respecting the schools on the British system, established in the United Kingdom, " continues to be highly satisfactory, and that, in many places, they are advancing in prosperity, and in the extent of their beneficial influence," the Report proceeds to review the Society's-

Foreign Operations. RUSSIA .- Though no decisive measures have as yet been adopted, your Committee are informed that a plan is actually in agitatation in Petersburgh to form " A School-Society for Russia," for the purpose of establishing schools in different parts of that empire; also to render every possible advice and assistance to such of the Nobility as wish to do the same on their estates, as well as to Merchants and other benevolent persons desirous of promoting that philanthropic purpose; and their correspondent adds: "Your letter has thrown light upon a point which has caused a good deal of difficulty; you are willing to assist in training a Teacher or Teachers to begin with. This offer is of very great importance, and your letter containing it will be the means of removing difficulties which have hitherto been lying -It is by thus giving lus to energies which only require to be called forth, by facilitating the first steps in the introduction of well-regulated schools, that this Society can bestow incalculable benefits upon whole nations and empires, and acquire a claim to the affection and gratitude of future generations.

France. With a mingled feeling of satisfaction and regret, your Committee must now direct your attention to France; the country from which such encouraging and promising information was communicated to the last two General Meetings.

The delight which has been experienced by every friend of truth and religion-at the zeal and ardor with which the most enlightened and benevolent men of that country espoused the cause of Universal Education, and at the rapid progress which was made in the establishment of schools on the British system-must naturally be considerably diminished by the late determination of the French Government to abandon the liberal principles on which they set out; to shut the door of the new schools against children of all those parents who cannot conscientiously consent to have them educated under the direct influence of all the peculiar tenets and practices of the Roman Catholie Church.

Every additional inquiry which those really liberal men and philanthropists, who compose the " Society for Elementary Instruction" formed at Paris, have made, give new proofs of the neglected state of popular education in that country; and set the great extent of the advantages likely to result from a general adoption of the British System, in a still clearer light.

From the Report of that Society, read at their General Meeting on the 19th of February last, it appears that two thirds of the children of age to attend schools, amounting at all times to upward of two millions, are growing up in ignorance; and, of the whole mass of the inhabitants of France, about sixteen millions are unable to read or write.

It is therefore with sensations of great delight, that we turn from a picture so truly melancholy, to review the great and successful efforts which have been made during the last eighteen months.

In a former Report, your Committee had the satisfaction to state the success of the first efforts of the Committee of Instruction in Paris, and the zeal and activity with which they were pursuing their grand

The same Report also bears ample testimony to the readiness and zeal which has

been evinced in many provinces, in favor of the new system. It states, that "already the provinces follow the example of the Metropolis, and have eagerly demanded advice, Masters, and Assistants of every kind. The most respectable public men write us very pressing letters; and generous and enlightened philanthropists found establishments at their own expence. France will soon possess many Societies similar to yours; which, in their turn will become the models of new associations; and this happy contagion will extend itself, by gradual approaches, to the most remote and neglected parts of the kingdom."

Beside the schools in Paris, already mentioned, the whole metropolis has been divided into twenty-four districts, in each of which it is proposed that schools shall be established. Several respectable individdals have undertaken to form schools at their own private expense. Schools have been already formed at Angers, Champ-Neuf, Lyons, Chatillon, Poitiers, and Anneci. Others are proposed in Grenoble, Vendome, Provence, Milan, Bordeaux, Besancon, Versailles, Strasburg, Nantes, Sceaux, Vaugirard, Charenton, and Bergarac. And several ladies, the sisters of St. Joseph, are applying themselves to acquire the system, in order to form Female Schools at Cluny, Chalons, Meiun, Villeneuve, St. George's, Salins, and other towns. In many other places schools are also projected.

That under circumstances apparently so auspicious to the dissemination of light, the Ordonnances of the Government of the 19th of March and 4th of April should have put an obstacle in the way of the success of the New Schools, by ordering the Roman Catholic Religion to be exclusively taught in them, and every master not professing that religion to be immediately dismissed, must sensibly afflict every enlightened and benevolent mind; especially as, in consequence of this arrangement, those very persons who had been the founders of the system in France, and to whom that country is so deeply indebted for the blessing, viz. Mr. Martin, Mr. Frossard, and Mr. Bellot, being Protestants, are prevented from exerting their distinguished

talents with the greatest effect. Your Committee are, however, far from considering the progress which has been made toward spreading the British System in France as uscless. They can still rejoice at having been the means of transplanting it; being firmly persuaded that thereby benefits have been bestowed on France, which neither time nor circumstance will be able entirely to destroy. Masters have been trained and qualified, by Mr. Martin and his associates, for carrying on the great cause. In fact, the system has been exhibited to the view of the French nation; and your Committee feel assured, that its simplicity, beauty, and economy, will appear so evident to the quick and lively perception of that people, that its ultimate success is infallible.

Switzerland.

Your Committee have been informed by Dr. Marcet, that many enlightened individuals in Switzerland are at this moment engaged in promoting schools upon the British System.

Mr. Pictet, brother of the learned and amiable Professor of Geneva, has, by his truly patriotic and noble example, kindled a zeal, which your Committee trust will produce most gratifying results.

This gentleman was the Swiss Plenipotentiary at the late Congress; and defended the interests of his country with such talent and success, that on his return, the Council of Geneva voted him a national present. This he declined to accept; but requested that the intended sum might be applied as the commencement of a fund, which might be afterwards increased, for the purpose of establishing a National School on the model of the British Free Schools, the organization of which he offered to superintend. The Council of Geneva acceded to his plan; and, thus seconded by the Government, and by all the persons of education and public spirit in that city, no doubt is entertained of his complete snccess.

Asia.

On account of the loss of our invaluable Secretary, at the very time when he was about to arrange his materials for the Report, the information respecting the proceedings of the Society in foreign parts will be much more scanty than would otherwise have been the case.

Favorable accounts have been received from the European Settlements in Asia, where the British System has been applied; and that highly respectable Society for Baptist Missions, which has so nobly exerted itself in aid of the views of the British and Foreign Bible Society in India, has engaged Mr. Penny, one of the Masters educated in the British System, to go out in one of the first ships to India, in order the more perfectly to establish this efficacious and economical plan, in the numerous Schools which the Baptist Missionary Society have erected in that country; and to train Teachers for carrying their truly Christian and highly benevolent designs to the greatest possible extent, by the judicious regulations which they have adopted. While they avoid every thing

now actually diffusing light and knowledge among those who have for ages sat in darkness, to an extent unexampled in the annals of civilization; and are thereby preparing the minds of the heathen to understand and receive the sublime truths of our holy religion.

Hayti.

Your Committee cannot deny themselves the satisfaction of noticing the efforts which are now made to introduce and spread civilization, by the only method which can be successfully attempted—an improved and universal religious education in the new kingdom of Hayti.

The philanthropist watches, with a peculiar attention, and not without considerable anxiety, the steps by which we hope and trust the people of that interesting country are gradually emerging from the miseries of oppression and the horrors of destructive warfare; and what is better calculated to encourage these hopes than the observation, that the Chief of that nation seems to be convinced that the surest means of healing the wounds of long protracted warfare and sanguinary conflicts. of establishing and strengthening the social ties, and of introducing happiness, are to be found in the general diffusion of knowledge, and the dissemination of the Scriptures?

The following passage is quoted from his public Proclamation in the Gazette of Hayti.

" History informs us, that every people, before they were civilized, were plunged in the darkness of barbarism; that they became civilized, after a lapse of time, only by the introduction of knowledge, the frait of instruction and experience. To acquit ourselves of this first debt of Government, Public Instruction has eminently engaged our attention. We have requested from other nations, learned Professors and skilful Artists of every kind, to introduce into the kingdom the sciences & arts.

"The Professors and Artists who come to devote themselves to the instruction of youth, shall be effectually encouraged and protected. They shall experience complete toleration. The difference of nation, or of religion, shall form no motive of exclusion. We shall attend to nothing but merit and abilities. The deserving manno matter what the country which gave him birth, what the creed in which he has been trained-shall always be well received, and shall enjoy the advantages of safety and protection which our laws accord to strangers of all nations inhabiting the kingdom.

" Haytians !" he cries, as he approaches the conclusion, "twenty-six years of revolution, as yet without example in the history of the world, thirteen of independence gloriously obtained, have purchased these great events. No, we are not the same persons! What a prodigious change has been effected in all that surrounds us! Formerly, with humble brow, with eyes attached to the ground, assimilated to the brutes crouching to the lash of the tormenter, we lived indeed, but we were dead to the universe; we had faculties, but those faculties were crushed under the load of servitude and of ignorance! The cry of liberty was heard-we burst our chains. With elevated front, with eyes directed to the heavens, we can contemplate the works of Divine Munificence! Restored to the dignity of man and society, we acquire a new existence; our faculties unfold themselves; a new career of happiness and glory is opened before us. Almighty God! superior Arbiter of the Universe, thanks be to thee forever! receive our yows and our devotion! Ye virtuous philanthropists, friends of humanity! contemplate your work, the fruit of your cares and labors. Redouble, if that is possible, your zeal, your activity, in the cause of the human race. The Haytians will justify your generous endeavors by living facts and examples.

" In vain, hereafter, will the detractors of the human race urge their sophisms and exceptions: instead of answering, let us march with rapid strides towards civilization. Let them, if they please, contest the existence of our intellectual faculties, affirm our partial or total inaptitude for the sciences and arts: let us answer them by irresistible arguments; let us convince the impious by facts and examples, that the Blacks, in like manner as the Whites, are men, and the workmanship as well as they, of Omnipment Wisdom.'

Agreeably to these views, the king of Hayti has commissioned some distinguished philanthropists in this country, not only to engage proper persons to form a complete seminary of education, calculated to teach all the branches of art and science, and adapted to the richer classes, but also to obtain what assistance is practicable for affording education to the great body of the people : and this Society has also been called upon to aid this excellent cause, by supplying Masters for Elementary Schools.

In this region, therefore, a new field appears to be opened. And if it is an undeniable fact, that the British System is peculiarly calculated to surmount the great difficulties that oppose themselves to the introduction of knowledge where it has before been quite neglected, and that its acquisition will not require great expense which could hurt the feelings or shock of time or money—how important an in-the prejudices of the Natives, they are strument may it not become, in the hands

of Divine Providence, to a large community of those of our fellow men, who have too long been considered as incapable of being raised to the dignity of men, to the invaluable blessings of civilization, and to the ability of strengthening their faith, hope, and charity, from those sacred oracles which, by divine aid, were destined to become the means of salvation for them as well as for ourselves!

The Net Receipts of the year ending Dec. 31, 1815, were 1738/. 2s.; (equal to 7724 Dollars,) and the Expenditure, 1946/. 134. 1d. : (about 8650 Dollars.)

In the Female department, the Net Receipts of the year ending May 1, 1816, amounted to 4091. 178. 10d. : and the Expenditure to 5431. 10s. 10d.

DOMESTIC.

ANNIVERSARY

OF THE New-Fork Sunday School Union Society. [Concluded from page 70.]

Rev. Mr. Spring moved that the Report be printed.

Mr. J. Eastburn 3

I rise to second the motion of the Rev. gentleman who has just sat down, for publishing the Report, and to congratulate the Society on this, their first Anniversary.

When I take a review of the past year; -of the obstacles overcome, of the prejudices encountered, and of the great indifference which by many has been shown to this Institution, I cannot but bail this evening as affording triumphant evidence of the excellence of our system. Had we listened to the fears of the faint-hearted; the objections of the half-informed; or the predictions of those whom, with unpardonable apathy, have yet leisure for propheey, your Committee might either have held their meeting in solitude and in sorrow, or have abandoned an Institution, for which thousands are this moment blessing them. But your Committee, Sir, though neither prophets, nor the sons of prophets, foresaw the difficulties which might impede their course, and with Providence for their guide, they determined to meet and to conquer them. With their shoulder to the plough, they remembered the caution of their Master, and looked only forward .-Need I enter into the success of their labors? Your Report, in language far better than I am capable of giving, has stated the facts, and with these I am sure the Society will rest satisfied. I shall, therefore, leave that part, to touch upon two or three other particulars, deserving of notice.

An objection, Sir, has been frequently made to this Institution, on the ground that to teach the poor to read on the Sabbath was a breach of that Holy day. This objection, Sir, is a very old one. When an unfledged youth I have heard it repeated again and again, but I venture to aftirm, that such an objection was never made where a complete ignorance of the nature and tendency of the Sunday School system did not exist in the mind of the objector. A breach of the Sabbath to teach the vicious and the illiterate to read and to value their Bible? A profanation of the Sabbath, through the medium of the Scriptures, to dispel the mists of ignorance, and to open the floodgates of divine light on the regions of moral darkness? To break the fetters of transgression by the all-powerful agency of the word of the living God? No, Sir, it is impossible. But I will not attempt reasoning on this subject; I should trifle with the time, and insult the good sense of this assembly by such a course. To those lovers of sacrifice more than of mercy, however, I must be allowed to say : Come with us, and we will show you the effects of our system. You shall hear the songs of blasphemy exchanged for praise; you shall see the hearts of the disobedient subjected to the wisdom of the just. Come with us, and behold the once degraded and neglected child, now corrected, refined, and exalted. Come, and examine the streets where roamed the lawless and the profligate .-These moral pests are gone. Turn aside into that school, and behold them listening to the words of Life. See what order reigns! what radiance is shed over the countenance! The very features are recovering their natural forms under the plastic hand of the Teacher. Yes; the seed is sown, the principle has been implanted, the fruit is appearing; at first the blade, then the ear, and soon shall you see the full corn in the ear. The genial influence of this moral sun is riping the fruit. Wait, re friends of unprotected youth, and ye shall see an abundant harvest. I must be pardoned, Sir, if, in a few

words, I call your attention to the effect which the Sunday Schools produce upon all who are concerned in them. It is but one year since we commenced our operations in this city. Discouragements assailed us on every hand. Those who ought to have given their instant support, declared that no necessity for such a Society existed. They said all the poor were, or, if it was not their own fault, o'ght be instructed. But the principal difficulty arose from the parents of the destitute and ignorant children. Many refused their children the privileges which we tendered them; and still more objected-without any sense of religion themselves, they saw no necessity for it in their offspring. But, Sir, these objections have vanished. We ventured to assert on this floor at our first meeting, what we have since seen realised-that the most effectual mode of approaching the parent, is through the medium of the child -not to enter into the reasons for this, we need only state the fact. The indifference of the parent, in many cases, has been removed; the affections have been enlisted, and the obstinacy has been subdued. Vices have been abandoned, by the mild and simple remonstrance of the recently instructed child, and there are not a few of those parents who are now hailing the patrons of these Schools as the best friends of the human race.

One effect of your system I cannot but | you will make the wilderness to be glad, notice. It is the moral beauty, harmony, and order, observable in all the Sunday Schools. Those members of your Committee who have regularly visited the Schools every Sabbath, have been forcibly struck with this fact. Sir, it is a new thing in the earth, and an effect which no other institution that I am acquainted with, has produced. Your Society brings together youth blooming with health and beauty, and the chastened understanding of mature years. It blends in its operations all the various talents, feelings, views, and frailties of the human mind and constitution.-Yet there is no discord; the most irritable listens with patience to the dullest pupil; the most intelligent to the least-instructed. The uplifted rod has no place here-the angry passions seem subdued by the importance of the charge, overawed by the sanctity of the day and of the deed. It is the voice of affection which the scholar hears-the language of kindness, as of the tenderest parent, which soothes or subdues his heart. Observe the teachers-a smife of joy greets the young pupils as they approach them; the Sabbath has to them new charms, because it renews their duties and their pleasures.

Here perhaps, Sir, I ought to stop : but I feel solemnized by the subject and the occasion. The Sunday Schools have occupied my attention so long and so deeply; and I conceive myself to owe them so heawy a debt, that I cannot but detain you one moment, while I call upon the Superintendents and Teachers to renew their efforts, ! reminded, as they must be, of the uncertainty of life, and of the rewards which are in their view.

" How swift the shuttle flies that weaves our

Time, on eagles' wings is hurrying us on, and the space allowed us for fulfilling our duties in promoting the present and eternal welfare of the rising generation, will soon be gone. We shall all sleep in the dust; but " that day, for which all other days were made," is fast approaching, when, starting from the grave, and conquerors over death, shall spring forth those benevolent individuals who have been the happy means of leading the youthful mind from vice and error, to purity and truth .--Methinks I see the day! The curtain is up. There sits the judge; and there, those who are to be judged. Now come forward the men, whose delight was to bless as much as to be blessed. With hamble reverence, and radiant countenances they approach the TRRONE : " Here we are, and the children whom Thou hast given us,' forms their short, successful appeal. Listen to the voice from the EXCELLENT GLO-RY :- WELL DONE! is pronounced before assembled worlds-well pone! is reechoed through the vaulted Heavens .-Then commingling with the spirits of the just, now made perfect, and cheered by the plaudits of that company which no man can number, they

"Clap their glad wings and tour away, And mingle with the blaze of day." Rev. J.X. Clarke. Thanks to the President.

The origin, the nature, and progress of this Institution have been so well explained, as to preclude the necessity of along detail, or minute observations. The superior excellence of it is immediately perceived by its heavenly effects; and the multitude of children redeemed during the last year from ignorance, from filth, and from apparantly moral death; while we must render the thanks and the glory to the living God, yet calls from our bosom the profoundest, respect and the purest affection for those who, in this Society, have been as distinguished for their exertions, as we know them to be venerable in their character, and kind and benevolent in heart.

Look at the elevation of character and the comfort of human society, connected with such an Institution. You may find among these poor children some of your future statesmen, who, by their consummate prudence, their profound erudition, and their commanding eloquence, are to legislate for your comfort, and vindicate the rights and glory of your country. Some who shall carry to the house of mourning, kindness to the bosom, and balm to the diseases; and who knows but out of them there shall be some, who, burning with zeal for the Redeemer's glory, may go forth to proclaim the glad tidings of truth to a perishing world.

From what have you redeemed these children? Without your patronage would they not have been left in ignorance of God and of the hope of heaven. Would they not have remained in poverty, in dissoluteness, and probably in everlasting death? And when left without the fostering care and the kind direction of the Lord Jesus, would they not have been the victims of the first temptation? Where would have been the chart to direct them through the sea of turbulent passion? Where their faithful helmsman? Where their anchor of hope? Where their guiding star? Would they not soon have fallen into ruin and disgrace, and have brought down the grey hairs of their parents in sorrow to the grave?

But how many parents will rise and bless you. The idea of his poor children being rescued from death, will shed the beams of joy upon the countenance of a dying father, as he blesses the sons who are gathered around him; it will soothe the sorrow and cheer the heart of the fond mother, as she breathes her last love upon her weeping daughters! It will seal upon her lips the silence and tranquility of death, and chrystrillise her last tear into a gem of heaven .-And in the judgment day many of these their children shall hail you as their spiritual fathers, and joined to the celestial throng, shall thank you through eternal ages, for teaching them the knowledge of a Sunday School. Yes; you are rearing up plants for God, and he will at last transplant them into a brighter climate and a

Proceed, Sir, with such Institutions, and

and the desert to rejoice and blossom as the rose. Instead of the temple Jugernaut, you shall behold many a fair and glorious edifice, that shall grace the banks of that refreshing stream which glides to gladden the city of our God.

Yes; I behold the time, when by such exertions, the darkness which now overspreads a heathen world shall escape, and that world shall hail and be illumined by the light and glory of the Son of Man .-When those in our own country who blaze in fame, shall join with the enlightened sons of Europe, and concentrate their power to contend for God-when this Gospel of the Kingdom shall cheer the cold Laplander, and refresh the African on his burning sands-when the glad sound of the trumpet of Life shall arrest the rude savage as he roams lugubrious and witd along the banks of the Missouri; his hot knife shall drop from his bloody hand, his frightful yell, which now thrills the bosom of the fond mother and affrights the sleep of the cradle, shall be changed into a song of celestial praise; and from the farthest isle, around which the sea rolls its thundering waves, even to the river, and the ends of the earth, shall be heard that divine and universal swell, " Allelulia, Salvation! for the Lord God omnipotent reigns."

Countenance with your presence this Institution. And then, Sir, the auspices and exertions of such gentlemen as you, shall shed a rainbow's radiance upon the religion of our times, and redeem from oblivion that golden period, when again the hymn of angels shall be heard below, " Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace and good will towards men."

The President moved the thanks of the meeting to the Superintendents & Teachers. I rise with feelings dictated by both duty and inclination, to ask a few moments indulgence from this respectable audience, while I bring to their view very honorable, and therefore very pleasing traits of character and conduct, exhibited by many of the gentlemen, who for the past year have had an agency in the management of the Sunday Schools; that thereupon the meed

of well carned praise and gratitude may be

awarded to modest and unassuming worth. The fact is well known to those of as who have had the honor of receiving from our fellow-citizens the first general charge and superintendence of those Institutions, then to be established in this city: That, under the blessing of a protecting and benign Providence, and the immediate auspices and personal attention of some prominent and active individuals of the Committee, and others their associates, it is to the promptness, the unabated zeal and perseverance, and the unwearied exercions of the gentlemen, who have gratuitously undertaken, and with indefatigable care and industry executed, the arduous, but selfexalting and soul-satisfying duties of Superintendents and Teachers in those Schools, that our fellow-citizens are, in a great measure, indebted for the past distinguished progress, and the most flattering prospects of ultimate and heart-cheering success, in the attainment of the benefits proposed by the establishment of the Sun-

day School system in this city. The excent of the merits and services of the Superintendents and Teachers, can be fully conceived and appreciated by those only, who have had the pleasure, on each returning Lord's day, of visiting their schools, and witnessing the faithful discharge of the important trusts votuntarily assumed by those gentlemen : and, altho' modest merit and virtuous deeds are 'said to carry with them their own rewards, yet, in the opinion of the officers and Committee, those gentlemen have not only a legitimate, but an imperious claim upon the gratitude of their fellow-citizens, for their early proffered, long-continued, and inestimable services, in an, until lately, (in our country,) untried field of exertion, for promoting the honor and glory of our God; and of matchless benevolence to the poor and the destitute among our fellow-citizens; in attempting to rescue many of them from vice and eternal destruction, not only by instructing them in the first rudiments of learning, but by instilling in their minds the all-important duties which lead to their everlasting peace and happiness.

I therefore beg leave now to propose, for your consideration and adoption, the following resolution, viz.

"Resolved, ununimously, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Superintendents and Teachers of the respective Sunday Schools, as well for their faithful and unwearied labors, as their zeal and perseverance in the discharge of the important duties and services gratuitously rendered by them, for carrying into effect the benevolent system of instruction and religious improvement of the destitute poor children in this city, contemplated by the Association and the Constitution of the New-York Sunday School Union Society."

By direction of the Committee, the following brief notices of Sunday Schools in different places are inserted here. At the next Anniversary, they hope to be in possession of more extensive infor-mation respecting the proceedings of these and

similar institutions in every part of the country.

Redford, (N.Y.) The Female Charitable
Society of Bedford, in the course of the last summer, instituted five Sunday Schools, comprising about 160 learners, who are taught by managers and members of the Society. No less than eleven children came more than two miles to one of these schools, went thence two miles to public worship, and returned to school in the afternoon, and when returned home had walked between & and 10 miles. Several went without dinner until advised to bring it with them. Some of them seemed ignorant of every religious truth; one of the age of 8 years, knew not that there was a God, and many had never been in a house of worshi The children made great progress in their learning at school, and were the means of teaching their friends and neighbors at home.

Kingston, Ulster Co. (N.Y.) A Sunday School Society was formed here in May last, by whose exertions two Schools were opened for people of colour, one for males the other for females, of which the former comprised 100, the latter 63

learners, of all ages. The Committee observe, in their first Quarterly Report, "that the utility of Sabhath Schools is not only admitted, but demonstrated. The streets used to be crowded with the idle, the noisy, and the profane. Now there is a stillness becoming the Lord's day, and divine worship is better attended. Among the

earners are some above three score years of age Newburgh, (N.Y.) A Sunday School was established in this town in July last, by a Society of ladies, which consisted of 183 learners, of whom the greater part constantly attend. In speaking of the success of this undertaking, the Committee observe, " that 60, 70, and in one instance, 123 verses from the Scriptures, have been repeated at a lesson by the scholars. A desire to learn, and a respectful deportment towards the Superintendants and Teachers, have

been the prevailing characteristics of the School." Elizabeth-Town, New-Jersey. A Sunday School Association was formed here in Nov. 1815. Their first School comprised only people of colour, of whom, more than 80 of different ages, and both lexes, here attended. Beside this, they have a school of about 100 white female children, and a school of 80 boys. The Board remark, in view of the success which had attended their exertions, and the fact that similar associations were rising up in every part of the country, " that the prospect is most animating to the true philanthropist : he beholds ignorance and its concomitants, vice and immorallity, gradually retiring before these efforts, and knowledge, virtue, and religion, and with them true bappiness, increasing through the

Newark, (N J.) A Sunday School was or pened here so early as May, 1875, which in the succeeding summer consisted of above 400 children and adults. During the following winter, the Teachers confined their attention to such indigent persons, old and young, as had no other opportunities of instruction, and particularly people of colour; of whom, more than 200 of both sexes and all ages attended regularly. The most salutary effects were produced upon this neglected class of people. Some were reformed from vicious habits, and the conduct of all was

Rensom, (N. J.) A Female Sunday School Society, formed in this place in July last, opened a school for ignorant persons of all descriptions, which has been constantly attended by about 30 learners. After speaking of the success which had attended their exertions, the Secretary of the Society says : " While instructing our scholars, we endeavor to blend in the most pleasing forms, the sublime truths of religion, hoping that it may please God to water the good seed sown, that it may bring forth in them the fruits, even eternal life."

EPISCOPAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Conformably to a resolution of the Board of Managers of the Episcopal Missionary Society of Philadelphia, the following Cincu-LAR LETTER from the Corresponding Secretary, has been sent to those members of the Church residing in the adjoining counties and elsewhere, who came more immediately under the notice of the Board. It is further requested that persons of this and other States who have not received the Circular, and are disposed to favor the views of the Board, will form Associations in their neighborhoods auxiliary to the So-

ciety of Philadelphia. [CIRCULAR.] Philadelphia, January, 1817. Srn,-While the attention of the Christian World is directed to the enlargement of the Redeemer's Kingdom, and the light of Gospel Salvation is fast breaking on the remote shores of India : let'us not forget the millions of human beings that inhabit our wide extended country, and the mental darkness and error which yet reigns in this favored land. The path to usefulness lies directly before us, and we need not look from home to find Heathens unre- Extract from a letter of the claimed, and the great truths of Christianity disregarded. We are surrounded by thousands to whom the "Glad Tidings" have not yet been proclaimed; and the western States present to us an ample field for the exercise of all our philanthropic labors. To this we would call your immediate and serious attention. The tide of emigration is daily pouring into those States, numbers which almost exceed belief. The shores of the Ohio and Mississippi, which but lately echoed to the yell of the wild beast; now resound with the hum of industry and teem with hardy emigrants. That this rapid increase of population demands from us some attention will not be doubted. "The harvest truly is great." Other Christian Societies have sent their "laborers into the vineyard;" and must we, longer, continue inactive! attached to that Church whose "clothing is of wrought gold," can we still remain blind to her interest, and feel no concern for her members who are thus " scattered abroad as sheep having no shepherd?"-The time has arrived when pious Missionaries must be sent to guide and direct them to the fold of Christ. Convinced of this important truth; and deeply impressed with the sacred and indispensible duty of carrying the strong hope and consolation of the Gospel to our western brethren; of spreading the table in the wilderness, and reconciling the sinner to his God; the " Episcopal Missionary Society of Philadelphia," has been formed. Already, from the liberality of her members, the Board have been enabled to send the Rev. Jacob M. Douglass as a Missionary beyond the State, who is now manifesting (among the long deserted members of our Church) the utmost zeal, in the promotion of Christianity and the salvation of man. Letters have been received from him, accompanying information of so interesting a nature, that we cannot but indulge the most sanguine hope of results highly favorable to the furtherance of religious truth, as professed by the Protestant Episcopal Church. In one of his communications, alluding to the practicability of supporting a clergyman in several flourishing towns through which he passed, he says, "Pittsburg, Frankfort, Zanesville, Chillicothe, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Nashville ought to have Episcopal ministers, and the Church would blossom &flourish as the rose." In a second letter he speaks of the numbers who are attached to the Episcopal Church, and expresses an earnest wish that another Missionary might be sent out. A moment's reflection,

Sir, will convince you of the necessity of

accomplishing this desirable object: and the incalculable benefit that would arise,

from increasing the number ries. But to effect this your sary. The present Society. to act, is destitute of the mean and the Board have thoughti this circumstance to solicit ertions in establishing an your seighborhood to co-ope Society—to make the impo step apparent, it may not be to state, that a meeting has he vened at Worthington, in the composed of the most respecting members of the Episcop These gentlemen, impressed lemn and imperious duty of her scattered and deserted m issued a circular letter to the of the western country; and petition to the General Con-Protestant Episcopal Church in New-York on the third To next, ensuing. A short extr of these interesting document be sufficient to shew you the an immediate concurrence of the Board.

Extract from the Circ " In the next place we red you to form congregations can; and that as soon as pour lect lay-readers to perform read such sermons as shall be per, on on every Sunday.

"Lastly, in the hope that the herd and Bishop of souls will forth laborers into the vineys you to be diligent in public, family prayers, in reading the tures, and in the instruction dren, that they may be brown nurture and admonition of the

Extract from the Pen " We go farther and sayou numerous, but widely scattere piscopalians in this country, into Macedonia and help us," pious Missionaries. The list and places of residence of our we have sent you for the preform these Missionaries when ces are required."

From the mass of informati with respect to the truly aston gration to the west, it will be to make any extracts. To sa teresting facts must be fan greet the eye of philanthrops lumns of almost every daily traceless wilderness is fast him the hand of cultivation, and the cot rises amid the "deepester wilds of the Missouri."

A letter has just been recining the formation of a Mission at Wilmington, for the State of The spirit of the Church whi slept in this State has at length worthy of imitation. Agreed lution of the Board, I send pa the proposed Constitution, via may deem necessary. Id THOMAS BREINTHALL

[Here follows the Constitu

TRUE MISSIONARY

Communicated for the

HALL, dated Bombay, July The supply of Missionaries all for these countries is so extrem that it is unworthy to come into calculating the number of missis quired. The same may be said sionaries have yet done, when a what remains to be done.

As to the British possessionsit well known that all missionaries of none of the necessaries of life extent these possessions are in fa missionaries, must be ascertained At present those, who attempt, a be hoped that a multitude more attempt, and there is great ress they will also succeed.

Exclusive of the British possess are Asiatic Turkey, Arabia, Pena of the Indus, Tibet, Burma, Te Chinese empire, besides other re tent. Each of these countries po of places of great importance as ble. That is, there is no doubt be ries might enter all these fields; extensively, and undisturbedly they mitted to pursue their missional periment alone can reveal. reography can aid but little. that this experiment should be m lay! And in making it, whatah ries are required ! They are want And as a farther encourages but little doubt, but that mission only enter those countries, b be permitted, at least to settle learn the language, converse with their books, and thus be enabled to make able translations of the in what other way can we ever translations into the various and ges of Asia?

Who can for a moment view the out seeing and feeling that there and imperious demand for a host Eighteen hundred years ago Chripetual command to his disciple the many of the postellar of the property of the the world, and preach the gost ture." This is the comma day there are six-eightle of the globe, to whom the gospel has a This is the fact To quicken his obedience of this command Chris most consoling assurances, and bounded reward. But from ces so remiss have been his discipl command-so unwilling to go and preach the gospel to every we not, with propriety, consider ty as saying, "Whom shall at will go for us?" Is it your duty am I, Lord, send me!" This how simple! What have prote to do in such a decision! When received their commission knowledge of the population, and customs of the various nais were hid to go, that led them mand? Was it a retrospective is er success of religion in this was it the prospect of an easy heathen and a secure and co among them, which made

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command of their Redeemer ? No :he number of one to Jesus, and their reverence for that forced them to exclaim, "Wo t this your aid at Society, with all preach not the gospel," as I have of the means isions on the same ground, that they e thought it er clerify Christ, and build upon a founto solicit son so storms can shake. ag an Ass od to co-upera the imports

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bject is more plain and easy of decision stday, if possible, than at any former What has been found, and acknowledgi in England, and in some of the other States, is now found, by experiment, to America. God has promised that, he geth shall be watered also himself. cious promise he has verified by uniing religion to flourish among nations in the same proportion in which they are noting missions abroad. The whole is is brought into this narrow compass. pass of mankind have not yet heard the ed-the standing command of Christ inles is, "Go, and evange lize all nations" pt them to a full compliance, he gives see both by his promise, and its ft. fitby their exertions for the salvation of they do most effectually labor for gof their own countrymen. In this e let the subject come to the reason, gee, and the feelings of every one who forward to the gospel ministry. How chon be resisted ! How can the dehtial? Here it would illy become saly of the subject to cavil, and say, are how they mock the faithfulness When thousands have gone forth to the God has failed to fulfill his promise. watereth shall be watered also him e he shall have failed to cause reliunish among the people at home, in they labor for the heathen abroad, atill then, let the objection be heard.

WALS OF RELIGION.

From the Panoplis.

will religious appearances, in many ountry, still continue. The revival suffers no abatement, so far as we considered as the most remarkable ich has taken place for many years. the good work prospers in several There have been recently laplays of divine grace. Happy will ountry should generally partake of s, which have been so graciously Hto some parts of it, in so distinguished

the editor from a clergyman, who the Connecticut Reserve, contains the elligence. "The church and sociebwn are in a very promising state. on the Sabbath are generally crowsally when there is preaching. Withmonths past, 40 persons have been ito our communion; 23 from other me 17 by profession. About half the er are the fruits of a little revival, we were favored last summer. We rd others will unite with us before ming a public profession of religion. and fall there were pretty extensive geral towns of Ashiabula county; in Austinburg, Morgan, Rome, and h the former of these places, containthe families there are probably not hee or four in which there is not to The Grand River Presbytery, mion in February, formed themsciety for the education of pious in the ministry, and appointed a compublish an address on the subject. ticut Reserve Bible Society are ng 400 more Bibles, making 1,600 procured by that Society. The exanlishment of a College in New has lately begun to interest the atle public. Thus you see, dear Sir, ountry is prospering. The wilderbeginning to blossom. We trust telong bring forth fruit in abundance ed the glory of divine grace. At cli cause to rejoice in the past, for the future."

red by the Editor of the Recorder rict of Maine, give information of religion in Northyarmouth; where are under serious impressions, in the er the preaching of the Rev. Mr. other societies are also partakers in Pownal, a town adjoining, there of special attention to divine things. out sixteen have recently obtained fred, about twenty have made a progion within a short time, and a num-Thomastown also is said th the influences of the Holy Spirit.

FOR THE RECORDER. res formed in Saco. (Me) Feb. 16th, deford and Saco Society for promotmy among the Heathen and Jews .ution was adopted, 'the follow-Were chosen :

MARD C. SHANNON, President. in Colef, Secretary.

Moody, Treasurer. ons amount to about 110 dollars, mh is to be devoted to the Jews. Repercedes the Foreign Missionary ed more than five years since ; embraces the views of the beneplace, and prevents the multipliieties, whose objects are nearly ety determine by vote how much shall be devoted to the Jews.

REIGN NEWS.

LONDON, March 19.

parte in St. Helena. of Lord Bathurst, in the House of it, in reply to that of Lord Holect of the complaints of Buonament at St. Helena, was one of ich has been delivered for a long ship appeared completely mas-Matements of Montholon himself have more completely effected of the complete vindication of Minng their, and Europe's prisoner, in

of Lord Holland was for the proha of all the correspondence, re-ch had taken place during Gen. finement. These his Lordship furnished sufficient facts from incontrovertibly the fulsehood of individual fact stated by Buona-

g are the charges of this General en, to General Lowe, made by orfor Napoleon (the authenticity Bathurst admitted) accompanied or explanation of each of them : he, Buonaparte, had been wanadditional restrictions with rete allotted him for exercise. and Rejutation. During the first

mement be had a circumference twelve miles to ride or walk in, ince of an officer-which range duced until it had been for sed the confidence reposed in ing with the inhabitants .-- That reduced to eight miles, and

within that boundary he can walk or ride with out the attendance of any officer. Beyond those limits he may also go to any part of the island, at-

Charge. That at those hours most proper for exercise, all ingress or egress from Buonaparte's residence (Longwood) are interdicted.

Refutation. Though he has not free passage through the island after sunset, he may at all hours walk in his garden. Centinels were there stationed after sunset. He expressed his dislike to walk when thus watched; and Sir Hudson Lowe, with every desire to attend to his wishes, consistently with the due caution of an officer entrusted with a duty, ordered the centinels to be placed on posts where they could not be seen by him.

Charge. That he was prevented being supplied with books and newspapers.

Refutation. Soon after he arrived at St. Hele-

na, he wished to have certain books to complete his library, and made out a list himself. The list was immediately transmitted to England, and an eminent French bookseller was ordered to obtain and supply them. As several could not be obtained in London, he sent to Paris for them; and all except several out of print, were obtained, and, to the amount of nearly 1400% sent to him at St. Helena, with an explanation of the circumstances which prevented the whole request being complied with. The newspapers have been refused from a knowledge that attempts have been made (than which nothing could be easier) through

them to carry on any correspondence with him. Charge. That he is not allowed to send a sealed letter to the Prince Regent, nor to correspond with, nor to receive letters from his wife, child or relatives.

Refutation. He is allowed to send any letter he pleases to the Prince Regent, provided the Governor of the island has the previous inspection of it; and this condition is required, that the Governor may have an opportunity to accompany any charges made, with his explanations or contradictions -- and this too, solely, that the time may be saved which must clapse in sending information to St Helena of the charges, and in the return of the answers. The Ministers would unquestionably exercise their responsibility in refusing to let improper messages meet the Regent's eye. He also can at any time receive letters from his wife, or relations, subject to the condition attached to the letters of prisoners of war in all times and nations; but with this alleviation, that no one but the Governor is allowed to inspect or see them. Only one of his relations, his brother Joseph, has ever expressed a desire to correspond with him, and his letter was forthwith sent to him.

Charge. That he is debarred the means of writing an account of his life.

Refutation. Numerous persons, Warden, &c. give the lie direct to this charge. Not the smallest attempt has been made to prevent him writing any thing he pleases.

Charge. That the sum allowed for his maintenance had been reduced to 8000%. a year (for ten persons;) and that his supplies for his tables, &c. have been tardy, inadequate, and of a bad

Refutation. The sum of 8000l. a year, first fixed as the allowance for his maintenance, has been increased to 12,000l. a year (upwards of 50,000 dollars) With respect to his provisions they are the best the island affords, and in quantity which no human being could consume; and as to his wines, eleven dozen bottles are furnished his family (consisting of nine persons) weekly, of the best Madeira, Claret, Champaigne, &c. besides Porter and low wines.

March 28 .- All the measures recommended by the Secret Committee have been adopted by Parliament with unusual unanimity. The opposition has become very feeble; and Parliament

will have the usual recess of a fortnight at Easter. The suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act though limited to the existing session of Parlia-ment, will probably be extended at the close of the session.

Great numbers of persons arrested by the Magistrates, upon examination are discharged. All the Manchester rioters, excepting three or four, had been set at liberty.

The accounts from the Mediterranean are contradictory. Some pretend that the Barbary powers have renewed their depredations; while others that they give no interruption to commerce. We believe the Barbary powers have had enough

to make them quiet for many years.

Lord Castlereagh has announced the intention of the British Government to observe a strict neutrality in the contest between Spain and her colonies, and that no impediments would be made

to the trade with the latter. Lord Cochran had announced his intention of leaving England, and retiring to South America. Mr. Cobbett-better known in America by the

name of " Peter Porcupine"-had taken his passage, with two of his sons, in the Importer New-York. He had published a farewell address to the People of England, on the 25th March. Gen. Boyd, of Boston, was presented at the British Prince Regent's levee by Gen. Drum-

mond, from Canada. Russia .- To encourage the improvement of Moscow, the Emperor intends to reside there next year with his Court.—In addition to the freedom which has been granted to the peasants of Esthonia, the Emperor has directed the Governor-General of Courland, to announce his wish, equal to a law- that the husbandmen of that part of the Empire should also be restored to the rights of free subjects.

Revolt in Brazil.

Norfolk, April 25, 1817.—Letters, West-India gazettes, and passengers from The Brazile, announce the occurrence of an unexpected event at Pernambuco, the capital of one of the Portuguese northern provinces.

It began the 8th March last. Symptoms of revolt had previously been visible among the royal troops in garrison, in Pernambuco, and a Colonel was sent by the Governor to arrest some of the suspected officers ; -in execution of which, he, and an aid of the Governor, were killed. This was made the signal for the general revolt; and the regulars being immediately joined by the mili-tia, and the armed population, en masse, all opposition was useless; immediate possession was tuken of the town, and the Governor, with those who remained faithful to him, shut themselvs up in a fort ! but surrendered the next morning, and on the 9th were embarked for Rio Janeiro, in a felluca; and were allowed to take all their pri-

on the 7th, the Revolvers established a Provisional Government, at the head of which was placed Senhor Dominga-Jose Martine-a man of science and firmness ;—and designated five ex-Judiciary, Commerce, Agriculture, War, and Ecclesiastical affairs.

The royal officers, with only a few exceptions, continued to hold their places under the new order of things, and were among the first to declare their adhesion to them; and it is represented that the Planters from the juterior were daily arriving in town, and adding to the number of the Revolutionists. On the 13th March (last date) perfect order

prevailed, but the Portuguese vessels were not allowed to leave the port. Repairs were making in the forts, and the pay of the troops had been autmented.

Very few lives had been lost, and the moderation exhibited by the leaders, if any thing, would insure them ultimate success.

Despatches, containing all the particular and

principles of the revolution-had been transmit. ted to London and Washington, with a request that their independence might be acknowledged by Great Britain and the United States.

Extract of a letter, from a respectable gentleman of this city, now resident at Pernambuco, duted March 13.

" The towns to the North and South, as far as we can hear, have without any opposition, foilowed the example set them by Pernambuco. Indeed the complete success of this province will give those to the South a greater confidence in their own exertions; and there is no doubt entertained here, but they will all fall into the same measure. This Province, or Captainship, as it is called, extends from Rio Grande as far south as Rio St. Francisco, about 330 miles, and contains about three millions of inhabitants. It is the most valuable part of the Brazils, and that part too, from which the Prince has derived the greatest part of his revenue.

"The great scarcity of bread stuffs here is all unfortunate circumstance. The people, however, calculate on supplies from the United States; and if the ports on the coast are not blockaded by the Portuguese, they can no doubt afford them plentiful supplies. A vessel arrived here a few days since from Philadelphia, and sold her flour to the new government at 18 milreas [22 dollars 50 cents] per barrel. A number of neutral vessels from here may shortly be expected at some of the southern ports of the United States."

The Norfolk papers, give some further documents, relating to the extraordinary events at Pernambues. Two proclar tions were published by the provisional government on the 10th & 12th March, signed by Martins, Montenegro, Arange, and Menaosa, in which the people are invited to refrain from all acts of violence, and to respect alke foreigners, as well as natives. No lives had been lost, except those mentioned, on the first rising of the people; the greatest order prevailed; and business of every kind, experiencing no other change, but that of new directors, who were disposed to extend its privileges, as far as a just policy should diretate.

News from CHILI. By an arrival at Baltimore, news has been received from Buenos Ayres to the 2d of March.-The Buenos Ayrean army inChili under the command of San Martin, on the 12th Feb. gained a victory over a division of the royal army of Chili, of 1800 men, which lost 450 men killed and 1000 stands of arms, and two field pieces taken. The loss of the patriots is said not to have exceeded 100 men. The battle was fought in the plains of Charabuco, near the city of Chili, and two days after the victors entered that capital amidst the acclamations of the people. The despatch of the commander of the patriot army, dated Feb. 14. mentions that the fugitive ex-governor Merco, not finding any vessels at Valparaiso, was endeavoring to escape to the south, but that he would be captured by the patriots in pursuit of him. The

remains of his army were joining the conquerors. Previous to the battle, a revolution had taken place in the capital. On the 6th of February the freemen of the city had assembled, to organize a government, and made choice of Brigadier General Don Bernardo O'Higgins, with the title of Supreme Director. His Excellency Don Bernarde O'Higgins, on the 20th of February, wrote a letter to the supreme director of Buenos Ayres, informing him of his election, and that his prede cessor, Marco, had been apprehended. proceedings seem to render the patriot cause completely triumphant in Chili.—D Adv.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Naw York, April 29. -We learn from Capt. Hillard, of the sch. Alert, who arrived this forenoon in 12 days from St. Croix, that on the 6th of April, Capt. Neal and three men arrived there in an open boat from Washington, N. C. in a sch. belonging to a Mr. Fowl, of that place. Had been at Martinico, and from thence was bound to St. Croix, with doubloons to purchase a cargo. They stated that the sch. foundered two leagues to the leeward of the Saints, and went down so suddenly that Capt. Neal and his crew, consisting of four men, had only time to jump into the boat without one drop of water, or an ounce of provisions, and only one oar and no sail. They were 9 days at sea in this situation before they landed at Sandy Point, St. Croix, parched up with the sun, having taken their trowsers and ripped them up to make a sail. One of the crew died in the boat on the 7th day after they left the sch- and was hove overboard When they reached the shore they were so ex hausted with fatigue and hunger, as to be unable to walk. On hearing of their distressed situation the governor of the island sent carriages and conveved them to the hospital. Capt. Neal and one of the crew had nearly recovered before Capt. Hillard sailed (15th April.) The other two sail-ors remained in the hospital, insane, and their recovery considered very doubtful.

Melanchoty Event.—Yesterday, a black boy, took his master's pistol; snapped it once or twice at the head of another boy-then proceeded to the kitchen with a view of " scaring the old cook woman," and snapped the pistol at her. It went off, and the poor creature was shot immediately through the head. She fell and instantly expired-Furnishing another warning, to the millions which had been previously given, of the inadvertant use of fire-arms.

Trentan, April 28 .- We are informed that week before last, a man with a light waggon and a pair of horses, in attempting to pass through a tract of pine wood on fire, near New-Egypt, Monmouth county, was suddenly so involved, through a change of the wind, by the surrounding flames, as to be unable to extricate hinself, until he was so badly burnt as to render his life despaired of .-One of the horses was burnt to death, and the waggon destroyed by the fire. The salutary rains we experienced on the 23d and 24th, which gave such timely relief to vegetation, languishing un-der the effects of the drowth and cold, probably extinguished the fire in the pines. The spring of the winter grain and grass promises well— First quality hay, which sold last fall at \$30, may now be had for \$20.

BRIDGEPORT, Con: April 30. On Saturday last, the Meeting-house on Green-field Hill, was struck by lightning, and considerubly injured. About sixty panes of glass were broken. The shock was very severe, and the lightning rod with which the house was furnished, was, to all human appearance, the means of preserving that valuable building from entire destruction. The electric fluid passed down the rod to the ground, which it tore up to a considerable depth, and threw the earth to the height of the belfrey, which is about sixty feet. It spread in various directions from the place where the rod entered the ground; and its course was discovered by traces in the turf about the house to the distance of from 15 to 20 feet. A part passed from the rod along the stones with which the house was underpinned, the whole length of the house, removed some of the stones, and finally exhausted itself about 20 feet beyond the west end of the house; another part passed under the end of the house; another part passed under the ground floor of the steeple, tearing up the plank, and removing the large step stones in the front of the house, dividing as it passed along, and entered the earth at some distance from the house in front. The use of lightning ruds was probably never more clearly evinced than on the above occasion. No public building, and indeed no other

THE RECORDER.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1817.

The establishment of Bible and Missionary Societies, in the different parts of Christendom, we fondly anticipate, will be made the successful means, under God, of prostrating those partitionwalls, which unhappily have been erected, and with unhallowed zeal have been kept up, between the several denominations of Christians. We feel prepared to hail the day, when we may be enabled to witness such an important and desirable event. But little doubt can exist in any reflecting and candid mind, that nothing is wanting to hasten and complete this glorious result, but a more extended and exalted exercise of the genuine spirit of Christianity among the professing friends of our common Saviour. Whenever those, who do indeed belong to one and the same body, though distinguished by different names, shall " put on as the elect of God bowels of mercies, kindness, humbleness of mind, meekness, longsuffering, and learn to forbear one another and to forgive one another," then may we expect, that, forgetting minor differences, they will unite, heart and hand, in the furtherance of the pure Gospel, in the extension of that kingdom which is righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost; and will contend earnestly, only "for the faith once delivered to the saints."

In the initial state of this "age of Missions," the Episcopal ians of our country, who belong to what they consider "the true Church," " the pillar and ground of the truth," did not seem generally disposed to step forward and to participate in that ready and fervent spirit for the diffusion of gospel light and dissemination of " the truth," which was desirable, and which might rationally have been expected. Of late, however, we notice with pleasure the existence & increase of this spirit of Gospel charity. May it rise and spread, until it pervades the whole body of that respectable portion of the Christian Church.

We have recently seen and perused with much gratification, " An Address, delivered before the Auxiliary New-York Bible and Common-Praver-Book Society, on the 28th of January last, by THOMAS Y. How, D.D." In this address it is stated that this society has been not quite a year in operation; that during this period, it has distributed 2750 Prayer-Books and 515 Bibles, of which upwards of 1750 Prayer-Books and 400 Bibles were gratuitously disposed of. The Society has also procured, at an expence of upwards of \$1200, a set of stereotype plates of the Book of Common Prayer. This excellent Address exhibits such a happy portion of rational piety, and breathes so much holy zeal, we are desirous of presenting to our readers one or two extracts .-When inviting to a contribution to the noble object of the institution, the writer addresses the friends of the Church in the following elevated strains of pious arder;

"Oh! let us not merit the stigma, which is

sometimes cast upon us, of being less distinguished for pious zeal than our brethrer of other denominations. Elevated as our Church is above all other religious Societies, by the purity of her apostolic institutions, and by the evangelical chasteness and fervor of her worship, shall she not be equally celebrated for superior zeal and effort in the cause of her Redeemer's kingdom Oh! had I the tongue of a Nazianzen, or a Chrysostom, with what fervor would I call upon the members of our church to come forward in a spirit suited to the present state of the Christian world, and to consecrate their time, their talents, and their wealth, to the service of their God!" My brethren, if each family could be brought to act, systematically, upon the principle of re-serving those sums which are now applied to objects that wight comfortably be dispensed with, and especially such as are given to the purposes of a display that may justly be called immoderate —what an abundant fund would be provided for the various offices of Christian love! And Oh! when we come to feel, as we ought, the infinite value of immortal souls-when we come to drink deep of the spirit which animated our Divine Master, we shall be ready to offer up our talents, our time, our pleasures, our comforts, life itself, a sacrifice on his altar. "There is joy among the Angels of God over one sinner that repenteth." Shall not our hearts, then, burn with a holy zeal for the conversion and salvation of souls?"—" Shall I remind you, my brethren, of the awful sanctions with which God enforces the law of charity--charity to the bodies, & more especially to the souls of men? It is, indeed, the very test of our discipleship-the criterion of our love to Christ-the condition on which is suspended our admission to the happiness of heaven."

And near the close of this address, where the writer is speaking more particularly to the young men, the founders and conductors of this institution, he suggests an additional object for the exercise of their Christian benevolence and zeal :-

"Will you pardon me," says he, " for again pointing out to you an object eminently deserving f your attention, and for urging you to lose no time in its accomplishment !- I mean the estabishment of a complete system of Sunday Schools in the Episcopal Churches of this city, connected together by some board, which, without improperly interfering with the particular management feach school, shall exercise a general care over he whole, and bind them into one harmonious body. Perhaps there is no institution better calculated than this to improve the moral and religious character of the community. Let us work while it is day—the night cometh, when no man ean work."

Zerah Colburn, who formerly exhibited such astonishing natural powers of calculation, in this town, it is said, is now in England, at the West-minister School, with the additional privilege of a private tutor in mathematics, under the patronage of the Earl of Bristol.

A pick-pocket was detected at the Charlestown Circus, on Monday evening, last week; and at-tempting to make his escape, was followed, and arrested, and two pocket-books taken from him. He has been committed for trial.

ORDINATIONS.

On the 9th inst. at Harwinton, (Conn.) were ordained Mr. ELIAS CONNELEUS, as a Missionary, and Mr. Asahel Nettleton, as an Evange-list, Rev. Nathan Perkins, D. D. of West-Hart-ford, made the introductory prayer; Rev. Lyman ford, made the introductory prayer; Rev. Lyman Beecher, of Litchfield, preached an appropriate and impressive sermon from John xvii. 17. Rev. Daniel A. Clark, of Southbury, made the consecrating prayer; Rev. Amos Pettengill, of South Farms, gave the charge; Rev. Luther Hart, of Plymouth, gave the right hand of fellowship; Rev. Joshua L. Williams, of Middletown, upper houses, made the concluding prayer. MARRIAGES.

In Portland, Mr. Nathan Sawyer, of Boston, to Miss Harriot Little-Rev. Josiah F. Chamberlain, to Miss Mary C. Delano.

In Portsmouth, Capt. Chandler R. Goodwin, to Miss Sarah Ann Ayres .- Capt. John C. Dunlevie, to Miss Mary P. Frost-Mr. Charles Hodgdon,

to Miss Zerviah P. Miller. In South Reading, Dr. Thaddeus Spaulding, to Miss Surah Hart, daughter of the Hon. John H In Berlin, Edward Johnson, to Miss Anna Park In Quincy, Thomas Taylor, to Miss Ann Adan

In Boston, Mr Peleg Sprague to Miss Natason-Mr. Benjamin West, jun. to Miss Eliza A Jarvis-Mr. Pearson Wild, jun. of Braintree, Miss Elizabeth H. Thayer .- Mr. Nath. Freem: jr mer, of Concord, Mass. to Miss Charlotte Ke tell, daughter of the ate Dea. Joseph K.

DEATHS.

At sea, Mr. John Whittamer, of Bath, 2d mor of ship Romeo-lost overboard April 24, at nig At Waterloo, the seat of Judge Hanson, M nd, the Hon. Thomas P. Grosvenor, Represent tative in Congress from the state of New-York. In Plymouth, (N. C.) Mr. Lewis Cutting, ag 24, of the firm of John Barnard & Co. Boston In Middleton, (Conn) Mr. Phineas

33, of the House of Stanton & Spelman, of Boston In Bath, (N. H.) Mrs. Priscilla Smith, aged 4

wife of David S Esq.

In Petersham, on the 19th Jan. last, Now.

Debby H. Newton, relict of Mr. L. N. & daught to of Rev. David Grosvenor. [An account of the exercises of Mrs. N. in her last sickness account.] paned the above notice, but as the writer did n give his name, and we have no knowledge of 1 deceased, we must decline giving it publicity In Concord, (N. H.) Mr. Barnard Savage, 65 In Hampton, (N. H.) Mr. Thomas Leavitt, 41,

killed by falling from a scaffold in his barn. In Portsmouth, Mrs Mehitable Dulling, ag One Hundred and Two years. In Nottingham, Mrs. Susannah Harvey, ag

90; descendants 260: Mr. Joseph Nealy, 67.
In Orwell, Vt. Col. Inseph Mayo, formerly Roxbury, Ms. aged 68; also, Lucy, bis wife, 6
In Peacham, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Lco. and Worcester, aged 21.

In Burkington, Mr Joseph Winn, aged 83.

In Buckstown, (Me.) Mrs. Susannah wife of

Mr. Free G. Parker, formerly of Bradford, 58. In Fryburg, Miss Clarissa Bradley, aged 25. In Kennebunk, Mr. Peter Folsom, aged 42. In Wiscasset, Harriet Helen Sheppard, 28. In Hallowell, Mr. Nathaniel G. Smith, late deputy sheriff of the county of Kennebeck. In Goshen, Mass. Capt. Thomas Weeks, an officer of the Revolution, aged 82.

In Winchester, Jeremiah Bullock, aged 68. In Harvard, Mr. Ellis C. Tyler, late of Boston, 43, In Pepperell, March 18, Dr. Josiah Richardson, aged 30; and on the 28th, Miss Susanna, his twin sister, both of consumption.

In Milton, Mrs. Penelope Rowe, relict of the late Jacob R. Esq. aged 71.
In Ipswich, suddenly, Mr. Danjel Thurston, 70.
In Marblehead, Capt Joseph Barker, formerly
President of the Marblehead Bank.

In Salem, Mr. John Norfolk, aged 75 : Mrs. Mary Toppin Pickman, aged 73, consort of Ben-

jamin P. Esq - Miss Hannah Manning, aged 87, the last of the sisters of Richard M. Esq. In Boston, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Deacon Josiah C. Rainsford, aged 34-Mrs. Lydia, wife of Mr. Harvey Reed, aged 26-suddenly, Mr. Zimri Eve-Henry Spear, Keeper of Rainsford Island, 37.—
Mr. John Aldwell, aged 40. a native of ireland.
His death was occasioned by the falling of a back of earth, near which he was at work.—Mr. Joseph Allen Crocker, aged 29.-Mrs.Hannah Hayden, 84

HARD WARE.

HOMES, HOMER & BONNER, No. 33. Union-street, have received by the ships Triton and Courier, from Liverpool, a general assort-ment of CUTLERY, and HARD WARE GOODS, which they offer for sale, on favorable terms for

REMOVAL. WILLIAM LADD, has removed from Store No. 32, to 44. Long-wharf, where he offers for sale, now landing from brigs Economy

cash or credit.

and Adeline, 650 bbls. Superfine, ALEXANDRIA 500 do. Fine, 110 half bbls. Superfine, 30 kegs Jameson's Crackers. FLOUR.

For ALEXANDRIA, THE regular trading Packet Brig ECONOMY, Josiah Farrow, jr. master, will sail with all possi-ble despatch. For freight or passage apply as

above. Town and Country. TOSIAH DOW, up stairs, Cornbill-square, has this week added a variety of new Goods to his stock, among which are one case fine printed Calicoes, a great variety of patterns; one box Choppa Romals and Bandannas; Dura do; one box green Gauze, very fine; fine gauze white Flannels; very fine Leno Muslins; fine Jaconett do.; best black Italian Crapes; white FrenchSattins ; Madrass Long Cloths, a choice atticle for shirting ; Cambric Dimoty ; fine Cotton Hose ; Waltham Cotton Sheetings ; boxes Cotton Balls,

8 in each box at 25 cents per box; a few pieces Vestings; Tapes, Broadcloths. Those who wish a great discount for cash are invited to walk up stairs.

Spirit of English Magazines No. III. THIS day published by MUNROE & FRAN-CIS, No. 4, Cornbill—the ATHENEUM, or Spirit of the English Magazines, No. 3, Vol. I. for the first part of May, and to be continued half monthly.

T. W. PARSONS-Dentist.

R Espectfully informs the inhabitants of Boston its vicinity, that he practises in the line of his profession, at No. 38, Newbury-street. In consequence of his improved method of forming Artificial Teeth from accurate moulds token from the human mouth, he is enabled firmly to affix them where there are no stumps remaining, and in many cases in which it has been deemed utterly impracticable to secure them. The great comfort and convenience of distinct articulation is preserved, and the appearance of the Teeth so natural as to deceive the most critical observer.

Having been regularly educated to the profes sion, and after several years practical experience, he flatters himself that he is enabled to give perfect satisfaction to those who may please to h
him with their commands. 3m May May 6.

Cheap Goods! JAMES BREWER, has for sale at No. 92, Court-street, Black twill'd Silk, 4s. 6d. per yard; do. Sarsi-

net; yard wide Cottons, 20 cts.; Dimoties, 1s. 6d.; nice white Merselles Vesting, 4s. 6d. pattern. Also, 1 case light and dark undressed Calicoes; 1 do. 3 and 4-4 Ginghams, very cheap; 1 do. Factory Cottons; steam loom Shirtings; Ladies' undressed Pocket Hdkfs.; CottonCambrics; superior Cambric Muslins; tamboured Book, do. with a general assortment of fancy Goods, which will be sold proportionably low. April 19.

Recorders Wanted.

No 26, 31, 37, 38, 40, 41, (two copies) 43, of Vol I; and No. 1, 2, 3, and II, of Vol. II. for whe 112 cts each will be given if not inited

POETRY.

From the Christian Register, an Episcopalian Magazine, recently established in New-York.

THE MEETING.

I saw them meet-the pangs of absence o'er, And Memor holds a picture of the place; "Twas at the threshold of her cottage door, Eliza met her husband's warm embrace.

How animated shone her eager eye,
Where joy's delicious tear suspended hung!
Her bosom heav'd—but pleasure rais'd the sigh; Her voice was mute-but bliss had seal'd her tongue.

Presa'd in his arms, the chaste connubial kiss Her nectar'd lips by turns receiv'd and gave; Then, as asham'd of the expessive bliss, Her love-dyed blush she bids his bosom save. But recollection whisper'd yet a joy 'Twas her's to give, and from the trance she

staris, Puts in his arms their little infant boy, Love's precious pledge, that closer binds their hearts.

While round their sire the older prattlers cling, Beg for a kiss, their little tales recite; Each emulous some trifling boon to bring, And share their parent's unalloy'd delight,

Forgotten now is separation's smart, Or but remember'd as the zest of joy : Her smiles are sunshine to his gladden'd heart, And love-created fears no more annoy.

So, wrapp'd in night, the lonely pilgrim views Aurora, blushing, throw her veil aside; And, fill'd with joy, his lighted path pursues, Whence erst bewilder'd he had wander'd wide.

And is it joy that fills my eye? I cried—
Ah, no !-regret that such was not my lot; But yet to envy 'twas so near allied, 1 blush'd-and, sighing, left the appy spot.

MISCELLANY.

THE HINDOO REFORMER.

From the Calcutta Gasette of Nov. 1, 1816. We have already more than once called the attention of our readers to the theological doctrines of Ram Mohun Roy. This eminently learned and indefatigable reformer is proceeding with unre-mitting exertions in the laudable work of enlightening his countrymen, and reclaiming them from their debasing system of idolatry. Having for the instruction of the Hindoo population of these provinces translated into Bengalee the principal chapters of the Veds, he has now done a few of them into English for the gratification of such European gentlemen as interest themselves in the improvement of their fellow-creatures. We think it worth while to publish the introduction to the latter work, as it clearly shows the nature of the author's views, and the singular sobriety and modesty with which they are delivered. On the mere verbal merits of the translation, we can only say, that it is extraordinnary how a foreigner, who has never visitedEngland, could acquire so accurate a knowledge of the structure & idiom of our language. We understand that on all the great Hindoo festivals, the "Friendly Society," established by him, holds meetings; not only with the view that its members may keep aloof from the Idolatrous ceremonics of their con rymen, but also to renew and strengthen their own faith in the purer doctrine which they affirm to be established in the Veds. At these meetings they have music and dancing, as well as their more superstitious brethren; but the songs are all expressive of the pe-culiar tenets of the Monotheists.

The accompanying original, with its translation, will serve to give an idea of the nature of these songs, though the specimen is by no means one of the most favorable in poetic merit,

> Ke bisooleloo bay ? Kolpnake shotyo kori jano, E ki day ! Aponi gorobo jake, Je tomar bashe t'hake, Kemone Ecshwor dake, Koro obhipray Kok'hono bhoshon deo; Kokhono ahar; Khyoneke stapaho; Khyonek koroho songhar Probhoo bole mano jare, Sommookhe nachao tare .--Heno bhool e songshare, Dekhecho kothay ?

TRANSLATION. Ah! what can thus your soul deceive? Fiction for truth you still mistake. Who can refrain in heart to grieve To see you wisdom's path forsake.

A figure carved of stone or wood, An inmate in your house you place; Invoke it by the name of God, And pray it may your sins efface. Invested now with garments gay,

Rich viands for its food you spread .-Nay, ev'n worship that to-day, To morrow sees in fragments shed. Next view by sacred name address'd A dancer, rev'renced as a God !

Where is such folly manifest, E'er seen throughout the world abroad * The Hindoos frequently in anger dash to pieces an image, when they have not obtained the

expected fruits of its worship. † It is common for young men, who are hired as dancers at the Hindoo festivals, to assume the name of some of the Gods, whom they are supposed for the time to represent, and as such are actually worshipped.

Introduction to a translation of one of the Chapters of

the Santa Veda. Since my publication of the abridgment of the Vedanta, containing an exposition of all the Veds, as given by the great Vyas, I have, for the purpose of illustrating and confirming the view that he has taken of them, translated into Bengalce, the principal chapters of the Veds, as being of imquestionable authority amongst all Hindoos .-This work will, I trust, by explaining to my countrymen the real spirit of the Hindoo Scriptures, which is but the declaration of the unity of God, tend in a great degree, to correct the erroneous conceptions, which have prevailed with regard to the doctrines they inculcate. It will also hope, tend to discriminate those parts of the Veds, which are to be interpreted in an allegoral sense; and consequently to correct those exceptiona-ble practices, which not only deprive Hindoos in general of the common comforts, of society, but also lead them frequently to self-destruction, or to the sacrifices of the lives of their friends

A Hindon of east can only eat once between sunrise and sunset-cannot eat dressed victuals in a boat or ship-nor clothed-nor in a tavernnor any foo; that has been touched by any person of different cast-nor interrupted, while esting, can he resume his meal.

† As at Prayaga, Gunga Sagar, and under the wheels of the ear of Jagannath.

* As for instance, persons whose recovery from sickness is supposed to be doubtful are carried to die on the Banks of the Ganges. This is practi-sed by the Hindoos of Bengal only, the cruelty of which affects the feelings even of the Hindoos of Beliar, Hahabad, and all the Upper previnces. that I have already seen many respectable persons of my countrymen, to the great disappointment of their interested spiritual guides, rise superior to their original prejudices, and enquire into the truths of religion. As many European gentlemen, especially those who interest themselves in the improvement of their fellow-creatures, may be gratified with a view of the doctrines of the original work, it appeared to me, that I might best contribute to that gratification, by translating a few chapters of the Ved into the English language, which I have accordingly done, and now submit them to their candid judgment. Such benevolent people will perhaps, rise from a perusal of them, with the conviction, that in the most ancient times the inhabitants of this part of the globe, (at least the more intelligent class) were not unacquainted with the metaphysical subjects; that allegoral language, or description was very frequently employed, to represent the attributes of the Creator, which were sometimes designated as independent existences; and that however suitable this method might be to the refined understandings of men of learning, it had the most mischievous effect, when literature and philosophy decayed, producing all those absurdities and idolatrous notions, which have checked, or rather

destroyed, every mark of reason, and darkened every beam of understanding. The Ved, from which all Hindoo literature is derived, is in the opinion of the Hindoos, an inspired work, coeval with the existence of the world. It is divided into four parts, viz. Rig, Yajur, Sam, and Atharva, thescare again divided into several branches, and these last are sub-divided into chapters. It is the general characteristic of each Ved, that the primary chapters of each branch, treat of astronomy, medicine, arms, and other arts and sciences. They also exhibit allegorical representations of the attributes. of the Supreme Being, by means of earthly objects, animate or inanimate, whose shapes or properties are analogous to the nature of those attributes, and pointing out the modes of their worship, immediately, or through the medium of fire. In the subsequent chapters, the unity of the Supreme Being, as the sole Ruler of the Universe, is plainly inculcated, and the mode of worshipping him particularly directed. The Doctrine of a plurality of Gods and Goddesses laid down in the preceding chapters, is not only controverted, but reasons assigned for its introduction; for instance, that the worship of the Sun and Fire, together with the whole allegorical system, were only inculcated for the sake of those, whose limited understandings rendered them incapable of comprehending and adoring the invisible Supreme Being: so that such persons may not remain in a brutified state, destitute of all religious principles. Should this explanation given by the Ved itself, as well as by its celebrated commen-tator Vyas, not be allowed to reconcile those passages which are seemingly at variance with each other, as those, that declare the unity of the invisible God; the whole work must, I am afraid, not only be stripped of its authority, but looked upon as altogether unintelligible.

I have often lamented that in our general researches into theological truth, we are subjected to the conflict of many obstacles. When we look to the traditions of ancient nations, we often find them at variance with each other, and when discouraged with this circumstance, we appeal to reason as a surer guide, we soon find how incompetent it is, alone, to conduct us to the object of our pursuit. We often find that instead of facilitating our endeavors or clearing up our perplexities, it only serves to generate an universal doubt, incompatible with principles, on which our comfort and happiness mainly depend. The best method perhaps is, neither to give ourselves up, exclusively, to the guidance of the one or the other; but by a proper use of the lights furnished by both, endeavor to improve our intellectual and moral faculties, relying on the goodness of the Almighty power, which alone enables us to attain that which we earnestly and diligently seek for.

. It is my intention to give, with the blessings of God, in my next publication, an account of the relation betwixt those attributes and the allegorical representation used to denote them.

From a London paper of Feb. 13, 1817.

The Well Zemzem, the Kaaba, and the Black Stone. These are the three holiest things in the Mahomedan world. Zemzem is believed by the Mahomedan world. dans to be the spring which gushed forth in the wilderness for the relief of Hager and Ishmael; marvellous efficacy is ascribed to its waters in giving health to the sick, imparting prodigious strength of memory to those who drink it with faith, and conferring pardon for sins; it even carries off offences in a visible manner; the pilgrims, according to Pitts, drink it in such abundance as to produce pimples over the whole body, 'and this they call the purging of their spiritual corruptions.' In his time every pilgrim purchased his shroud at Mecca, that he might have the advantage of having it dipped in the holy water, and wherever they travelled afterwards whether by sea or land, they carried it carefully with them Zemzem and Siloa are said by the prophet to have their sources in Paradise. The Kaaba, called also the House of God, and the Prohibited, is a four squared tower; the sides and angles are unequal, but being covered with a black cloth it appears at first sight like a perfect square ; the height is thirty-four feet, (French measure,) the length of the front thirty-one; none of the sides are parallel to the cardinal points. The Kaaba is famous as the House of Loretto, and as miraculous, though it has not had the advantage of travelling. It was built according to the Mahomedan legend, by Abraham, who, as every Prophet exercised some trade, was a mason. His labor was not very great, for one account says that the stones came of themselves from the neighboring Mount Ararat to the spet where they were to be used. Another tradition says, that every mountain in the world contributed something to the building, that it might thus represent them all. Simple as the plan of this edifice is, it is said to be designed and laid out by no less a personage than the Arch-angel Gabriel, who on this account might be installed as Patron Saint of the Free Masons; and when he had marked out the ground, he taught Abraham to pronounce four words, by virtue of which the Kaaba built itself. When the work was completed, Gabriel told him that the building was made after the model of seven others in Heaven, and that it surpassed them all in excellence, being designed for the station and residence of the Seal of Pardon and Remission of Sins; the seat and mansion of the most elect lineage that ever had been or should be created, who were to publish and propagate the law of The Black Stone is in one of the angles one tradition affirms, that of all the materials which had assembled (for we must use the active verb) this stone was the only one which was not employed, being, it is to be presumed, slow in looking for its place; that upon this it began to speak and lament its misfortunes, whereat Abraham was moved to compassion, and to console it declared that it should one day be held in greater veneration than all therest. The privilege which Abraham conferred upon the corner stone was, that all pilgrims should kiss it; and it has been kissed, they say, so often, that from having been white it is now black. A wild fiction makes it the pledge of the belief which all orders of spiriteings confessed to their Creator, when he moment of their creation. They answered 'Yes;' and the answer in some substantial form was deposited in the centre of this stone, that its testimony at the last judgment might confound those

It is with no ordinary feelings of satisfaction who have apostatised from their faith. Verily, says Mahomed, 'it shall be called upon at the last day; it shall see, it shall speak, and bear witness of those who shall have touched it in truth and sincerity of heart.'

HINDOO SUPERSTITION.

From the (London) Missionary Register. A Member of the Committee of the London Church Missionary Society, when in India, was much struck by the figure of one of the Fakeers, or Mendicant Devotees, whom he was accustomed to see by the side of a public road, near Cal-cutta. This man had held his arms crossed over his head, till all circulation ceased, his nails grew into long claws, and his arms withered and became dead and stiff, so that he could not remove them from that position. He sat with his legs tucked up under him, time cy became almost useless. He was brought out daily, and placed on his seat, which was covered with a leopard's skin, his back being supported against a cushion.

The wretched people crowded round this Fakeer, and thought him a most Holy Man, and a wonderful favorite of their gods, and pampered

him with delicate food. One of these miserable Fakeers lay for many years on a bed of spikes : others will cause hooks, that are fastened to the ends of cords, to be fixed into the fleshy parts of their backs; and will let men raise them high from the ground, and swing them round for a long time : and, in various other

shocking ways, these men will torture themselves? We have been used to think, that they submitted to these sufferings to obtain the pardon of their sins : but the Rev. Daniel Corrie has assured us, that very few of these deluded men have any idea of their being sinners. They put themselves to this pain, that they may draw the wonder and veneration of the ignorant Heathen; and especially, that they may obtain something from their gods, to gratify their pride or their lust. As the false religion, by which Satan deludes them, gives them all a notion, that, after death, their souls will go into other bodies ; they hope, by these tortures, to be made great men and kings upon the earth. Here and there one, perhaps, may feel himself to be a sinner; and where God has taught them this, they will leap for joy to hear the great and blessed message of the Gospel-that the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin : but, in general, these men are proud and arrogant, soon angry, and very malicious; and will call down dire curses on the heads of any that offend them, or who do not pay them proper veneration. They even think their own merit to be so great, that they suppose they can compel their gods to grant their wishes; and this keeps the poor people around them in bondage, and makes them tremble to offend these men.

POPISH SUPERSTITIONS.

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman, an officer on board the United States ship Washington, to his sister in Philadelphia, dated,

Messina, (Sicily) Dec. 21, 1816. A few days since I witnessed a scene of which will attempt to give you an account. In Catho. lie countries, one church of each parish is obliged to keep the holy sacrament ready to administer at any moment, in case of danger of death. It kept in a small silver vessel on the altar, called, I think, the Pyx. It is worshipped as containing the body of Christ. Some person stole it from a church, thinking it valuable, although its intrinsic worth was not more than five or ten dollars at most. It was missed in the evening. The shole city was in uproar in a moment. The bells rang the excommunication. Every countenance was marked with horror and rage. All ight the streets were thronged with processions f monks with large torches, singing and lamenting, followed by a large crowd of people, making the most hideous lamentations; and threatening the criminal. The next morning all business was ordered to be suspended, and the city to do penance for three days, by putting on their penitential robes, and marching in procession through the streets with crowns of thorns on their heads. went with an Italian physician, a man of great talents and a most strict catholic, to see the church where the crime was committed. The crowd was immense, all in tears lamenting and groaning, begging forgiveness and execrating the perpetrator. After some difficulty we got to the church. It was covered with persons on their knees and faces crying most pitcously, (catholic churches have no pews or benches, you either kneel or stand,) I was shocked beyond measure I almost imagined that the pictures of the saints and apostles, with which the churches abound. seemed affected. I hurried home as soon as possible, glad to be out of sight of so much apparant misery. The streets, for three days were filled with penitents in procession. Monks and priests innumerable. The criminal, if detected, is to be dragged thro' the streets, tied to a horse's tail, and then burnt, and his ashes to be scattered, &c. The same circumstance occurred at this lace one hundred and fifteen years since, with this difference, the thief emptied the sacrament on the altar, which lessened the crime. He was never found, but the Pyx was, in the middle of the square, with three wax candles burning by it .-On the spot was erected an iron cross, which stands to this day, a monument of the superstition of the times.

I suppose nearly one half the inhabitants are supported by the church, which reduces the remaining one quarter to beggary; the other quarter is composed of nobles, merchants, &c. and soldiers; of the last there is a large proportion .-The streets are thronged with beggars from morning to night; the most dreadful looking poor creatures you can imagine; large families of children, who sleep about in the streets, on the bare ground, in alleys, or under carriages, &c. In the lay time you will have a number of poor creatures following you begging, and whichsoever side you turn your eyes, you will see miserable wretches sisting in the sun naked, with their rags in their hands, from which they are picking vermin. You will not be able to imagine such things; but I as-sure you, if I was to walk into the balcony this moment, I could see more than one, You will see the great fat monks and priests walking by as unconcerned as possible. Since writing the above, I walked to the window, and almost the first object that met my eyes was a poor creature born lame, sitting in the sun, employed as above; the poor thing cannot walk, and is generally earried by one that is blind. Such sights are as common in this place, as the rising and setting of the sun, and create as little surprise.

AFRICAN ORDEAL.

The report of the select committee of the H of Commons, on the state of British forts on the western coast of Africa contains the following account of the mode of trial, for offences among the

" Trial proceeds, for the most part, upon evidenc, but in particular cases the ordeal or doom is resorted to. Doom is a poisonous bark, and is thus administered with great ceremony. The accused person, or a proxy, is stripped quite naked, and seated on the ground, in a public place; a certain quantity is given, which he or she must eat; immediately after a large calabash of water is placed before the person, who drinks as much as the stomach will contain, when vomiting consequently takes place. If the doom is thrown up, the person is considered innocent; if it remains on the stomach, it is an indication of guilt; the latter seldom occurs; however there have been some instances which have proved fa-The idea of doom strikes such a terror in the minds of the nauves, that I am of opinion very few submit to the trial who are not perfectly innocent. — Londo: paper.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Bangor Register. Plaister of Paris as a manure.

This valuable manure is best adapted to high, dry, warm, gravelly or loamy soil; and it is applied with better success to new ploughed lands (green sward in particular) than those which have been long tilled. As wheat is the most valuable grain provided by the God of nature for the use of man, a few hints to farmers, if attended to; may prove beneficial. Prepare wheat for sowing by soaking it from six to eight days, in lime water, allowing two quarts of lime, to a bushel: then drain the wheat and apply as much plaister as will When the blade is an inch adhere to the kernel. or two in height, and the surface of the ground dry, sow from one to two bushels of plaister to the acre, according to the fertility of the soil. By adopting this mode of husbandry, from twenty five to forty bushels of good wheat, may be raised to the acre, without any other manure. If more convenient, instead of the lime, wash the wheat for sowing and apply one ounce of blue vitriol to a bushel, stirring it so that each kernel may partake a part; then apply the plaister, as stated above. If the foregoing rules are strictly obseryed, your wheat will be free from smut. All spring grain will be highly benefited by the use of plaister, as a top dressing—and potators in an eminent degree, after the first hoeing—half a table spoonful to en h hill is sufficient.

N. B. As to the quality of plaister, particular attention must be paid. Those who are una quainted with it, are exposed to imposition .-The best mode of trying it, and as practised in the middle States, is to place a quantity pulverised, into a kettle over the fire, and when ted, it emits a sulphurous smell. If the obulition be considerable, it is good. If small, indifferent. If it remain an inert mass like sand, it is worthless. Those who are acquainted with the plaister may easily determine its quality while in its fossil state; as the good, exclusive of isinglass, exhibits to the eye when broken, a lively appearance; while the inert is intermixed with caries, or a rust like that of iron, & many other marks too numerous to mention at this time. A FARMER.

Western Plaister, an excellent manure for lands on the sea shore, where that of Nova-Scotia is of

Extract of a letter from a gentlemen in South Caro-

lena, to a mercantile house in the city of Albany. "You must recollect, when I was in Albany, that I purchased a ton of plaister brought from Manlius, in your State, which I took home with me; and at a proper season. I put it on a piece of land which had been very much exhausted with crops of cotton and indigo. The result has far exceeded my most sanguine expectation. I informed you that Nova Scotia plaister had no effect on our lands near the sea-board, and that I purchased the ton abovementioned merely as an experiment."

DEATHS.

Executed in London, March 11th, John Cashan, a seaman, and one of the late rioters.-He ied with great hardihood. As he proceeded to the place of execution, he said to the Clergymen who were attempting to console him: "Don't bother me-it's no use-I want no mercy but from God." He continued to cheer the mob as he passed-with "Hurra, my boys, I'll die like a man;" and just as he was cast off, he requested them " to give him three cheers when he tripped ;" and calling to his executioner, he cried out, Come, Jack, let go the jib-boom."

It is mentioned, in a Havre account, that a meeting had taken place, among a parcel of foreign seaman; and in attempting to quell the riot, the Capt of the American ship James, was beaten to death.

In Petersburg, (Vir.) Mr. Daniel P. Organ, a respectable merchant: While setting at a window. a man passed the street with three muskets on his shoulder, one of which went off and a ball went through Mr. O's head, and he instantly expired. A gentleman in the same room received a buck shot in his shoulder, but the wound is not supposed to be dangerous.

In Lycoming, county, Penn. a Mr. Morgan. aged 60-suicide, by hanging himself In Baltimore, Miss Eliza Shayman, aged 16: Her clothes took fire, and burnt her in so shocking a manner as to cause her death.

English Magazines.

DROPOSALS by MUNROE & FRANCIS, No. 4, Cornhill, Boston, for publishing, halfmenthly, THE ATHENEUM; or, SPIRIT

of the English Magazines.

This work will be published half-monthly, each number containing 40 pages, close letterpress, octavo: forming two volumes a year.

The price to subscribers will be 5 dollars per annum, or 24 numbers. Payment to be made on

delivery of the twelfth number. A Title-page and Index will be given half-yearly. Agents accountable for 6 or more copies will be allowed 25 per cent. discount.

The various and lively character of the English periodical publications is unrivalled not only in America, but in Europe. But as domestic patronage in England is sufficiently liberal to govern the views of their editors, English Magazines abound with matter, which loses all its interest out of the United Kingdom. To procure, therefore, what delights and instructs us, we have been obliged to purchase much in which we could not have the most remote concern. This has been an objection, the only objection that has been ex perienced in the republication of entire English periodical works in this country; and it is this, that we propose to obviate by our present plan .-We have engaged a regular supply of the most popular productions of the Magazine class issued in London. Rejecting dross, we offer to the American public only the bullion of genius, erudition, and research; such as must please in any country, where refinement prepares the mind for sound instruction and elegant amusement.

As prompt circulation is always desirable, we intend to issue forty pages, large octavo, twice each month. This will always enable us to put our subscribers in possession of the work earlier than it could be published in monthly numbers.

Notwithstanding the acknowledged merit of the London Magazines, the perusal of any one will satisfy the most ordinary critic that they contain papers of various merit. The Atheneum will have the seculiar and obvious advantage of embracing the most elegant, interesting, and instructive productions of several rival publications, without "their imperfections on their head."-We cannot but include sanguine expectations, that a plan so strikingly eligible must give gen-

With this proposal we hand the 1st, Number for inspection, and as a specimen of the work.-The carrier will call in a few days for subscribers names, or for the books. If this plan of asking support should be deemed intrusive, the excuse must be urged, that the work through forgetfulness might otherwise never be seen, nor its merits appreciated; and that this irksome method from repeated use has become a custom. April 29.

REMOVAL.

TEREMIAH FITCH & Co. have remov ed their business from No. 27, Cornhill, to No. 5, Cheapside, opposite WILLIAMS & Wood's corner store, where they offer for sale, a large assortment of English, French and India GOODS, by wholesale and retail, for cash or credit.

Notice is hereby

THAT four months farther from hereof, are allowed by the Judge for the County of Kennebec, for the county in said County Vassalboro', in said County, deceased ed insolvent, to exhibit their claims estate; and that the subscribers said business at the office of Philiple Vassalboro', on the first Tuesdays of R gust next, from 2 to 6 o'clock, in the

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AT MADRAS.

W. F. J. DAMON, TO. 42, Long-wharf, have for Bales prime New-Orleans Colta, Boxes Chocolate—American S Mould and dipt Candles, 60 kegs Butter—Spanish Cigas Bbls. inspected No. 1, dry sales Tons American Cordage, New-England Rum.

For Charleston, (S. C.)
The schr. BELLISLE, Capt. Alemeter, will sail with all possible depresent or passage, apply as above, open the vessel now lies, or to GEORGI No. 9, Long wharf.

Please to Notice. SAMUEL KIDDER is bappy form the inhabitants of Charleston vicinity, that he has been enabled his business as Agent at his former dious Stand under Washington Hall town, Massachusetts, where he offen

complete assortment of Genuine Medicine, Dye-Styl Paints, and Perfu Also—Roman and Oil Vitriol and I phur, will be kept constantly for sile or small quantities, Tartaric Acid, hea equal in flavor to the fresh Lenion, of which will make as much Punch of ade, as a box of good Lemons, pice s der, and Moore's Essence of Lie and Moore's Essence of Lie and Hooping Cough, &c. Ship's Medicine put up catefully, and with suitable dis

Physicians' prescriptions attended particular cave. The smallest law acknowledged. Physicians and from the country will find it for the to call as above.

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No. 1, Market-Square, Butte. WILLIAM KIDDER, ågett constantly on hand for sale, the Patent Medicines, &c. viz. Dr. Relf's Botanical Drops, for h

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